

XIII. *Descriptions of New Butterflies, with Drawings, also Remarks on the Sexes of some Papilios.* By W. C. HEWITSON, Esq.

[Read December 2nd, 1850.]

MANY of the true *Papilios*, which now bear separate names, will, I believe, if better known, prove to be only sexually and not specifically distinct.

In the great group of South American *Papilios*, known by their colouring of black, red and white, several females hitherto described as species have been mated with their proper males by Messrs. Bates and Wallace.

Pap. Tullus proves to be the female of *P. Sesostris*; and *P. Hippason* and *Vertumnus* are accompanied by similar females, all of which will be better explained on the return of those gentlemen to England.

Pap. Proteus and *Arcas*, both from Venezuela, are male and female, and I have not the least doubt myself that the four butterflies which have up to the present time been considered as distinct, *P. Licophron*, *P. Thersites*, *P. Pirithous* and *P. Acamas*, are only the opposite sexes of two species, and will stand thus:

Papilio Lycophron, Boisd. Sp. Gen. n. 194.

♀ *P. Perithous*, Boisd. Sp. Gen. n. 201.

Papilio Thersites, Fab. Boisd. Sp. Gen. n. 195.

♀ *P. Acamas*, Fab. Boisd. Sp. Gen. n. 203.

P. Licophron and *Pirithous* are both Brazilian.

P. Thersites and *Acamas* are from Jamaica.

Doubleday's *P. Pallas*, which differs but slightly from *Licophron* in the breadth of yellow and position of the lunules of the posterior wing, will no doubt find its female in Boisduval's *P. Œbalus*, which I have not seen, but which, he says, only differs from *P. Pirithous* in the same particulars. *P. Mentor* will most likely have also a dark female.

These butterflies, much as the sexes are unlike each other in colour, are not more so than the male and female of *Polycaon*.

Fam. PAPILIONIDÆ.

Genus PAPILIO.

Papilio Bolivar. (Pl. X. fig. 2.)

UPPER SIDE of a deep uniform black. Anterior wing with an irregular patch of bright silvery green, extending from the inner

margin to the first median nervule; nearer to the base than the outer margin.

Posterior wing with a rather large rounded patch of dark crimson, which, occupying the lower half of the cell, and extending beyond it, is cut into five unequal portions by the nervures; the outer margin with very distinct white lunules.

UNDER SIDE lighter than above, of a uniform black, except the marginal lunules, and a band of white, slightly tinted with red, which does not occupy the same position as the crimson patch above, but is placed half-way between the end of the cell, and the outer margin, and extends, from the abdominal fold where it is widest, more than half-way across the wing, cut into four unequal portions by the nervures; the outer portion clouded and indistinct. Expan. $3\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

This species is most nearly allied to *P. Vertumnus*. The green patch is much more beautiful, and the red one without its iridescence; and though in a different position above, occupies nearly the same below.

It is in my own collection, and was captured by Mr. Bates on the Amazon.

Papilio Columbus. (Pl. X. fig. 1.)

UPPER SIDE cream colour, the outer margin of the wings and a large space at the apex of the anterior one black, the posterior wing dentated, with a narrow linear tail of moderate length.

Anterior wing with the costa at the base bordered with black, and forming part of a triangular belt of black, which crosses the middle of the cell at the costa and at right angles with it; just beyond the end of the cell upon the black is a short line of white.

On the posterior wing the black margin is marked with several irregular white spots, and from its inner margin rise three upright lines of black, which are crossed at their points by another line of black, one end of which runs to the middle of the upper margin of the wing, the other is joined to a black spot, which occupies the anal angle, and encircles a lunular spot of scarlet.

UNDER SIDE does not differ from above, except that the margin of the anterior wing, and the adjoining part of that of the posterior wing, are lighter; that the black lines on the posterior wing are more distinct, and that some of the nervures are also black. Expan. $3\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

In my own collection from the river Amazon.

This species is nearly allied to *P. Dolicaon*.

Fam. PIERIDÆ.

Genus LEPTALIS, Dalman.

Leptalis Acræoides. (Pl. XI. fig. 1.)

UPPER SIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, with three groups of spots. The first orange, oblong-triangular, commences in its acute point at the base of the wing, runs parallel to the median nervure, by which and its first nervule it is cut into three unequal parts. The second, which is yellow, tinged with orange, runs obliquely across the middle of the wing, from the costa to the second median nervule, and is divided into five unequal parts by the nervures. The third group, which is half-way between the last and the tip of the wing, runs in the same direction, and is composed of three distinct oval yellow spots.

Posterior wing orange, bordered by dark brown, and cut into numerous striæ by the nervures, and by parallel lines of brown, which run between each nervure.

UNDER SIDE differs only in being less distinct, the posterior wing being without the brown margin.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

In my own collection from Minas Geraes.

This is an exceedingly interesting species of *Leptalis*, and so nearly resembles *Acræa Thalia* in colour, that I have twice received it mixed with that species.

Fam. NYMPHALIDÆ.

Genus CALLITHEA, Boisduval.

Callithea Batesii. (Pl. XI. fig. 2.)

UPPER SIDE of a deep purple, the base of the wings of a brilliant orange, in a large rounded spot.

Anterior wing with the apex and outer margin of a shining green, widest at the tip.

Posterior wing with a submarginal line of the same colour.

UNDER SIDE of a brilliant silvery green.

Anterior wing with the basal spot of orange margined with black below the middle; half-way between it and the outer margin, and parallel to the margin, are four oval spots of deep black.

Posterior wing with the orange patch at the base larger than above, sinuated at its margin, with four rows of deep black spots of various shapes and sizes between it and the outer margin; the rows of seven or eight spots each, parallel to the margin and each other. Exp. $2\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

In my own collection, and that of Mr. Saunders, from the river Amazon.

This very beautiful genus was, until lately, represented in England by an imperfect specimen in the collection of the Entomological Society; and this must be my excuse for an unsatisfactory drawing in the "Diurnal Lepidoptera."

To Messrs. Bates and Wallace we are indebted, not only for a supply of the two species before known, but also for the beautiful unknown one now figured from the far distant and unexplored locality into which their enthusiasm has led them. It was first taken by Mr. Bates, and has, by common consent, been named after him.

Genus CATAGRAMMA, Boisduval.

Catagramma Astarte, female.

Papilio Astarte, Cramer; *Nymphalis Condomanus*, Godart.

(Pl. XI. fig. 3.)

I have figured this very beautiful butterfly as the female of Cramer's *Astarte*. It was sent home by Messrs. Bates and Wallace from the river Amazon, and was accompanied by specimens (males), which in no way differ from *Astarte*, except in being larger and more brilliant in colour.

The under side of the insect figured is exactly similar to that of *Astarte* in Cramer and *Condomanus* of Godart.

It is in my own collection, in which is also a very beautiful variety, having the orange of the wing replaced by rich yellow.
